

BARRE DAILY TIMES

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Sweden, too, is learning that Germany's aims are entirely selfish.

The United States is increasing its "aces" in France. What we also need is a few trump cards.

It has been a week since the third German offensive move was made. A week's time should have enabled General Foch to move reinforcements to the threatened points.

As good as was the conduct of the American soldiers in the battle of Seicheprey, their action in the battle of Cantigny was better and stamps them as rare pupils in the art of war. There seems to be abundant reason for the British and French people to rejoice over the promise shown by the Americans in this latter engagement.

The Germans probably do not mind sinking the former German liners, for they know the ships will never be of any use to them during the war or after. At the same time, the sinking of the ships adds to the discomfort of the allies. Hence they would as soon sink ships of the type of the President Lincoln as those turned out of allied shipyards.

The international Red Cross committee at Geneva, Switzerland, which is preparing to protest to Germany against the attacks made on hospitals, is bent on a fruitless mission, we fear. After some of the things which the German war leaders have not only allowed to be done but have encouraged, the bombing of hospitals is but a mere playful diversion.

The destruction of apple trees in Vermont by winter-killing has hit the fruit industry of the state to such an extent that all measures should be undertaken to save the fruit that is now in the process of developing. The director of the Vermont agricultural extension service makes the appeal that apple and pear trees be sprayed at once in order to prevent the scab fungus from getting in its work and also to drive away the codling moth. It is quite imperative to do this if Vermont's fruit crop is to come near the average.

The American Automobile association asks motorists throughout the United States to drive their own cars and thus release the professional chauffeurs for war essential industries. Surely that is a reasonable request and one which, if complied with, will prove to be a considerable factor in solving the manpower problem of the country. There are no statistics to determine how many professional chauffeurs there are in the country but it is probable that the number runs into several hundred thousands. If the people who now engage those chauffeurs would put their own hands to the wheel and release these men for some essential industry, if not for actual government service, the effect would be far-reaching. Probably one-half of the motorists who indulge in the luxury of private drivers could get along without those drivers just as well as not. The American Automobile association has made a reasonable request on them at least.

The Vermont public safety committee is asking "clergymen, judges, lawyers, doctors, merchants, clerks" and all others to help the farmers of Vermont at least one day a week this summer in harvesting the crops. This service is not to be gratuitous, of course, for it is the expectation that the farmers will pay the workers a reasonable compensation for their labor; nor are the individual persons to be sought out, as it is the hope that enough men will volunteer to make that unnecessary. If the persons mentioned in the above occupations, along with many others in every community, would take it upon themselves to offer their services to the farmers through the county farm bureau agent there would be no need to sacrifice any of the crops during the next five months. And inasmuch as it will almost amount to a crime to sacrifice any of the crops this year when so many millions are crying for food we trust that the response to the appeal of the public safety committee will be very general.

Important as have been the territorial gain, the capture of prisoners and the seizure of war materials made by the Germans in the present battle of the Aisne, the advantage has been far smaller than that acquired in the initial plunge of the great offensive on the Picardy front in an effort to pierce the allies' line. Even allowing that the German claims are true as to the present battle, the allies have lost only about half as many prisoners and only about a third as many big guns, while the enemy is only a few miles nearer Paris than he was before the battle was inaugurated a week ago. As against those advantages gained by the Germans in the Aisne battle they probably have had 200,000 men put out of commission. This casualty added to the casualties sustained on the Picardy front and on the Flanders front makes a grand total of approximately 800,000 Germans put out

Financing the War

There is an idea prevalent among many classes of people, and we hear it often expressed like this: What a tremendous amount of money there is in this country! Where does all the money come from?

We hear this especially after the flotation of a Liberty Loan. Now the answer to this question is simply this. The money does not come from anywhere, and there is no more money in the country to-day than there was before the first Liberty loan was floated.

The point is this—financing this war is not a money transaction at all, it is simply and purely a matter of credit. Unfortunately, the amount of credit is expressed in terms of dollars, and this is where the confusion arises.

Such vast financial transactions as the three Liberty Loans must of necessity impose great burdens upon the credit system and consequently require considerable inflation. This inflation is made possible, however, and can be used with safety through the Federal Reserve System. When these fundamentals are fully understood, people are coming to a fuller appreciation of the value of our great banking system. We are members of this system and are therefore contributing directly to its greater usefulness.

Peoples National Bank of Barre

of commission, killed, wounded or taken prisoner since March 21, 1918. And yet, despite those losses, Germany is really no nearer a final victory in the war. From the viewpoint of the allies, the advantages gained would not be considered worth anywhere near the cost.

AMERICAN INFLUENCE IN THE WAR

It is evident that the movement of American soldiers to Europe was accelerated none too quickly, probably not quickly enough to save the allies from being put back in their war program many months; but it is believed that the presence of nearly a million Americans in France at the present time is going to be a powerful factor even at this stage of the great offensive. The presence of these hundreds of thousands of Americans has not only enabled the allies to relinquish part of the front line running between the North sea and Switzerland, but it has allowed a considerable army of Americans to be placed in the pathway of the invader. What this American force of nearly a million men could have done had it been in France a year ago is practically certain; it could have helped the allies to make a very powerful drive against the Germans and to have unsettled all plans of the German general staff for the present German offensive movements. But that is more or less idle speculation. The issue at present is what the fast-growing force of Americans can do to help stem the tide of the invasion and perhaps to set the foe back. The next few months ought to tell us that story; certainly the next few weeks will show whether the German offensive spirit has been broken, largely through the reinforcements sent by the United States to make up for the Russian defection.

CURRENT COMMENT

The editor of The Congressionalist is probably right in saying that the chief gain from the holding of union services last winter was not in coal saving, but in the better understanding that was effected between the Christian bodies, and the growing desire to avoid competition and to view any particular field of work from a co-operative rather than a denominational point of view. It was a practical experiment in church federation.—Brattleboro Reformer.

MANY SIGNING UP.

To Join Either the Army or the Navy Service.

The recruiting drive which has been on for several days in the navy and army offices at Montpelier, is practically completed. About 35 men have appeared in the two offices in the last two days of May. In the navy a total of 49 men have appeared in May for enlistment, of whom 14 have enlisted, six have been examined to return later, while several are to appear for examination this week. In the army there are nine who went to Albany Friday morning. Four more presented applications and Maurice Joslyn left Sunday. Some who have been turned down by the navy have been successful in the army.

The following made applications May 30 and 31 in the navy: J. H. O'Meara, West Topsham, accepted; Fred E. McClintock, Montpelier, accepted; Edward M. Portal, Montpelier, accepted; Arthur W. Cook, Barre, accepted; Roland Battles, Randolph, rejected; Eugene Griffin, Moretown, accepted; Bernie R. Sullivan, Roxbury, accepted; Orra E. Marshall, Moretown, rejected; Donald M. McMahon, Stowe, accepted; B. W. Warren, Moretown, rejected; Gale H. Shaw, Stowe, accepted; Gildo Manera, Orange, rejected; Charles Gray, Barre, accepted; Dana R. Baird, Barre, rejected; Allen B. Lathrop, Berlin, rejected; William M. Leal, Barre, accepted; Leroy Anderson, Barre, rejected; William L. Diack, Barre, rejected; Robert P. Davis, Woodbury, accepted; Harold M. Orr, Barre, rejected; Paul Giacherio, Barre, accepted.

According to a list compiled up to date, 237 Middlebury college men are in service.

Warning for Military Registration June 5, 1918

In accordance with an act of Congress approved May 20, 1918, all male persons residing in the city of Barre, in the county of Washington and state of Vermont, who have attained their twenty-first birthday since June 5, 1917, and on or before the 5th day of June, 1918, the day set for registration by the president, are hereby notified and warned to meet and register in the city council chamber in said city of Barre, between the hours of 7 o'clock a. m. and 9 o'clock p. m., on Wednesday, June 5, 1918. Failure to appear and register will be punished by imprisonment.

Dated at the city of Barre, this 31st day of May, 1918.

JAMES MACKAY,
City Clerk and Chief Registrar.

ACCIDENT HALTS AIR MAIL SERVICE

First Machine Which Attempted to Fly from New York to Boston Overturned as It Was About to Rise—Its Occupants Were Bruised.

Mineola, N. Y., June 3.—The first airplane to start with mail from New York to Boston overturned as it was about to rise from the field here to-day. The pilot, Lieutenant Gustave Vanel, a French army officer, and W. O'Brien, his mechanic, were thrown out and were bruised and shocked but not seriously injured.

Tied to the machine, a French biplane, were 4,000 packages of mail, some inside and other attached to the running gear. It was stated that if another machine could be found to-day, this mail would go forward by air route, otherwise it would go through the usual channels. The accident was attributed to the unevenness of the ground. One of the wheels apparently caught in a rut just as the airplane was about to ascend. The running gear was smashed when the machine turned completely over.

WILLIAMSTOWN

Sugar certificates for such as wish for an extra supply of sugar for the coming season are now in the hands of local dealers. Ask about them and get your supply before the rush. There is no over supply and families are asked to only what is actually needed so that there may be enough to go around.

Neale R. Godfrey, who has been for several months in the employ of the government at the arsenal in Springfield, Mass., has lately made a brief visit to his parents here.

Ronald Irons has returned from a two weeks' stay at the agricultural school at Lyndonville, and has begun work for D. J. Briggs.

Newton R. Farnham was a business visitor in Barre and Montpelier last Saturday.

Dr. Charles A. Gale of Rutland was in town last week on his way to attend a medical convention at Montpelier. He owns a tract of land with some wood and standing timber that was a part of the old farm of his father, David Gale, and spent a little time looking over this property while here.

Bernard Hayward has enlisted in the infantry and went to Montpelier Saturday morning to meet others who were to go with him to Albany, N. Y. It is expected that he will be sent from there to Fort Slocum.

William Neal Roberts, who enlisted in the U. S. navy on the 1st of December, 1917, has completed a six months' course at the Harvard radio school, standing among the six highest in rank. He is now taking a supplementary course of four weeks, which is to include both wireless telegraphy and submarine detectors, in New London, Conn., where he is taking first rank in a class of 44. He expects later to join the U. S. fleet in European waters.

The L. O. O. F. will hold a special meeting for practice on the evening of Tuesday, June 4. All come.

Harry M. Laseil, who has been at home for a few days, returned yesterday in his car to Springfield, where he has been at work for several months.

Mr. and Mrs. George Dillingham of Northfield were in town visiting relatives yesterday.

Raymond Gearson returned last Saturday from Lyndonville, where he has been taking a short course in training for work on a farm.

Miss Cora Kennedy, teacher of the grammar school, was in Waterbury on Memorial day.

Squibb's Liquid Petrolatum (Heavy)

For internal use. Is free from paraffins and unorganic matter, colorless, odorless and tasteless.

A mild Summer laxative—\$1 pint.

Cummings & Lewis

Druggists, 54 North Main Street

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Hope Cemetery Entrance.

Editor, Barre Times: Memorial day is past. At no time has the country been so patriotic. Our people in Barre demonstrated their love and devotion for those who have left us by placing flowers on their graves. Many people visited our local cemeteries without doubt. Almost every other person made the remark, "Why do the townspeople allow such a disgraceful sight to remain in full view of all who enter Hope cemetery as the hundreds of beer and wine barrels, old iron and rubbish collected and left at the entrance to the 'city of the dead'?"

Citizens, women and children! Wake up, take this matter in hand, talk it at home and abroad. See that the nuisance is removed.

Ag'n, why can't we have a nice sidewalk to the place we all visit so frequently? There is no section in town where people walk as much where a sidewalk is more needed and would be appreciated. It is to Hope cemetery. I believe each person who has loved one resting there would gladly give \$1 to help the cause if necessary. Start a fund and I will be glad to do my part. Yours for improvements. Observer.

The Garment Workers in Barre.

Editor, Barre Daily Times: In your issue of May 31 (Talk of the Town item) there appeared a brief review of the new garment workers' union and their prospect for the future. The item was misleading in this respect, that it stated that better conditions had already been obtained by the union. This is not the case and I am glad that Manager E. D. Luckenbill, in a communication on the following day, took the pains to state plainly that no new conditions have been obtained in the local factory of the Tauber-Ryttenberg Co. And thereby hangs a tale.

It is some eight months since this company located within the confines of the city of Barre, and in that short time three managers have come and gone. Some have gone of their own free will and other have not, and in the meantime existing, the factory help has come off second best. Some of the girls (beginners) have been paid the munificent sum of \$1.85 for a week's work, and that means a nine-and-one-half-hour workday, and six hours on Saturday. Others have received \$3 per week; some \$4 a week; some \$5 a week, and to the best of my knowledge and belief the highest pay that has been received by any of the girls employed after a service of six months or more has never reached more than \$8 a week.

Organized labor in Barre, and I may add, the state of Vermont, has been and is willing at all times to take off its coat and work willingly to the end that nothing will happen to delay the government in the tremendous task that lies ahead. But the days of slavery are past and gone, and it is something more than flesh and blood can bear to stand by and idly countenance to see our own daughters subjected to such hellish conditions as have existed in the factory of Tauber-Ryttenberg since its advent in Barre some months ago. I am not trying to agitate or foment trouble for this firm. I am merely interested in seeing to it that our working girls get at least a living wage; and if any sane person in the city of Barre can show me how a girl can live decently and respectably on less than seven or eight dollars a week, I will be glad to apologize to them.

In dealing with this firm we have been unduly mild and modest, too much given to meeting them with hats in hand and with apology on lips. Now we are to be more self-reliant, bolder in the asser-



Not the Song of the Shirt, but the Poem of the Pajama.

Pajamas in Pongee to lounge round and sprawl in; for a good night's sleep or to hie thru the hall in.

For the hot day, get next to our sleeveless, legless, weightless, one-piece underwear in open net at \$1.00 and \$1.25, or gauzy lisle at \$1.50.

Straw Hats

New, nobby shapes; Sailors, Panamas, etc., and a few of those last years hats, 10c to \$2.50.

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F. H. Rogers & Company

tion of our rights, more virile in the enforcement of our demands. War, whether the strife be industrial or international, establishes new standards of value. The absurdity of men and women bowing to the will and whim of large corporations and trusts, allowing them to direct their lives and to distribute the products of their labor, appropriating the lion's share to themselves, is dawning upon us. Changes radical and world-wide are impending. We must be alert and prepared to assert our own right to the controlling voice in determining industrial and economic conditions under the new order. Finally, we want live workers in Barre, not dead ones, and the only way to have the live ones is to give them decent living and working conditions, and these do not exist in the Tauber-Ryttenberg factory. Alex. Ironside, District organizer, A. F. of L.

Horrors of War.

From a newspaper—"A shell from our forward gun landed squarely on her and she vanished."

That polished her off, what? Certainly in effectiveness that shell-laid nothing.—Boston Transcript.

Two heads are better than one as a general thing, but the fact remains that one head of the family is quite enough. Irish World.

Rexall Skeeter Skoot

One application will keep away black flies, mosquitos and mid-gets.

35c

For sale only at

Russell's The Rexall Store

Squibb's Liquid Petrolatum (Heavy)

For internal use. Is free from paraffins and unorganic matter, colorless, odorless and tasteless.

A mild Summer laxative—\$1 pint.

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Druggists, 54 North Main Street

"Walk-Over"
 They Satisfy
 Because they are good shoes
 Because of the style that pleases, the comfort that feels fine on the foot, and the quality that lasts; these are some of the reasons. We invite you to call and see the new ones
 New lot of Ladies' Brown Oxfords, Cuban and military heels.
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Your Confidence and Account cordially invited.

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Oldest Bank in Barre

OFFICERS

JOHN TROW, President FRANK F. CAVE, Vice-President
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FORMER BARRE MAN.

Bertrand S. Bishop Was Killed on Construction Project.

A telegram received here Saturday by Mr. and Mrs. George H. Bishop of 167 Washington street brought tidings of the death of their son, Bertrand S. Bishop of Walla Walla, Wash. Details were lacking, but it is inferred that Mr. Bishop, a construction foreman for the Pacific Light & Power company, met death accidentally while employed on a project some miles away from his home. Another message received yesterday stated that the body would arrive in Walla Walla last evening. It is thought that the burial will take place there.

The deceased leaves his wife and three children in Walla Walla. Besides his

parents, he is survived by his sister, Mrs. W. F. Mann of Orange street, William A. Bishop of Washington street, and Clarence F. R. Bishop, a sailor, who is stationed at Pensacola, Fla. Mr. Bishop was born in Barre July 14, 1878, and after attending the common schools studied at Goddard seminary. He left this city around 10 years ago, and had been a resident of Walla Walla for eight years.

The Lamaille Valley fair is to be held at Morrisville Aug. 27, 28 and 29. The fair was omitted last year.

J. C. White, who has been in charge of the naval recruiting station at Rutland, has been transferred to Albany, N. Y., where he will go about the middle of the month.

Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montpelier, Vt.

Age, Ninety Years

Assets - - - \$10,235,690.00

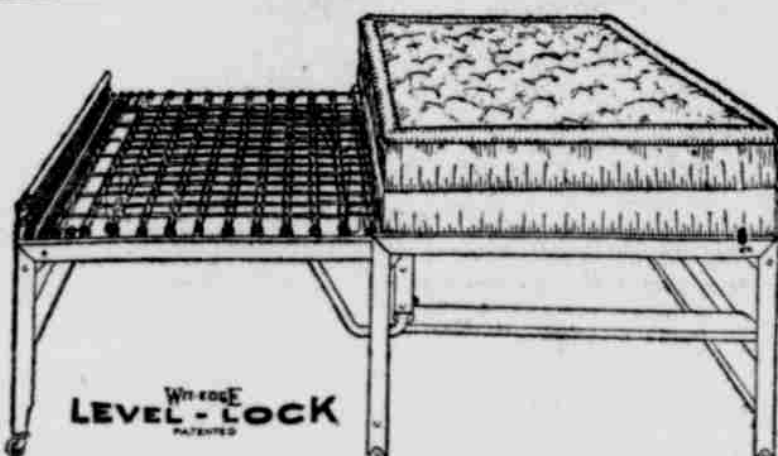
Membership - - - 46,000

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Agents for Barre, Berlin and Orange



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Good enough for any ONE—or TWO

No other Couch made with more advantages. Made of steel throughout. A pure White Cotton Mattress. Regular price \$22.00, our price for this week, \$19.00. Let us show you.

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